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## POLITICAL DEBTS.

**Speaker Crisp Is Paying Them In Making the Committees.**

**HE IS REWARDING HIS FRIENDS**

**Handsomely and Punishing His Enemies Most Severely.**

**BYNUM SUFFERS NEXT TO MILLS.**

**A List of Others Who Supported the Texan are Left in the Deal.**

**PLAY FOR NORTHERN POPULARITY**

Among Democrats Who Have Forgotten the War Has Closed--Ex-Confederates Relegated to the Rear in Hopes That He Can Popularize Himself Among Northern Democrats. The War is on Between the Democratic Factions--Mr. Plumb's Fate a Reminder That the Life of a Politician or Office Holder Not an Easy One--Some Startling Facts--Other Washington News.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.--"The speaker is going to reward his friends and punish his enemies in the makeup of committees," said one of his most intimate friends to-day. The exclamation is undoubtedly true. After all, Springer, of Illinois, is to be the head of the committee on ways and means. The most desperate efforts of David B. Hill, Senator Gorman and others to induce Mr. Crisp to not overlook Mr. Mills have failed and the Georgia speaker will pay the Illinois candidate for the speakership who withdrew at the critical moment and made it possible to elect Crisp. It is believed that the other Democratic members of the committee on ways and means will be as follows: McMillin, of Tennessee; Turner, of Georgia; Wilson, of West Virginia; Whiting, of Michigan; Montgomery, of Kentucky; Shively, of Indiana; Stevens, of Massachusetts; Johnson, of Ohio, and Bryan, of Nebraska. Ex-Speaker Reed will head the Republican membership of the committee, and next to him will be Burrows, of Michigan, and McKenna, of California. It is important who the other two Republican members may be, for the majority will rule with an iron hand.

BYNUM FETTERED.  
Mr. Bynum, of Indiana, who has been a rather prominent member of the committee on ways and means, had his political head fairly chopped off with a meat axe for having supported Mills. Bynum has not even had an intimation upon which committee he will be assigned, although he hoped to be returned to the ways and means, as chairman of which committee he would have been had Mills been elected speaker. There is sharp rivalry between Bynum and Shively for the nomination for the governorship of Indiana, and knowing this Crisp, in punishing Bynum for having supported Mills, places him down to a point of humiliation in committee assignments by elevating Shively. It is likely Bynum will be entirely lost sight of in the committee assignments. Those who are wise as to the chairmanship of committees, which are to be announced on Wednesday, say that without exception Crisp has been unrelenting in his punishment of the Mills men. On the whole, of Ohio, will be the head of military affairs. Blount, of Georgia, foreign affairs; O'Farrell, of Virginia, elections, and probably catchings, of Mississippi, judiciary. Ex-Governor McCreary, of Kentucky, has been the most distinguished member of the committee on foreign affairs for many years, and has been its chairman, so that he confidently expected to be returned to the head of that committee, but he supported Mills and is relegated to the rear.

PLAYING FOR THE NORTHERN VOTE.  
Another thing Speaker Crisp intends to do, which will make the South fairly howl with rage. He says he does not intend to place many of the ex-Confederates in prominent committee positions. General Wheeler, of Alabama, fully expected to be chairman of military affairs, but, although he was a Crisp man, he is turned down. In his refusal to recognize any prominent ex-Confederates it is believed Crisp is acting on the instructions of Hill and Gorman who do not want to engender the ill will of the northern Democrats who were faithful to the Union thirty years ago.

SENATOR PLUMB'S SEAT.  
Within less than two hours after the death of Senator Plumb yesterday Senator Warren, of Wyoming, had mailed a letter to Doorkeeper Bassett, applying for the dead Senator's desk, which was a very desirable one. The Kansas Senator occupied a desk and chair in the very center of the outside row next the main aisle, where he could have easy egress and ingress, and could see and be heard from any point in the chamber. The eagerness with which Senators pounce upon the seats of their dead conferees makes one almost shudder. Quite a number of letters were mailed yesterday to Bassett asking for Plumb's seat--so many, in fact, that the postmarks on the envelopes had to be consulted as to priority of affiliation. Senator Warren fortunately carried his letter to the city postoffice himself, thereby securing an immediate postmark, 2 o'clock, when the death occurred just after 12; and so he gets the vacant chair.

KILLED BY HIS CONSTITUENTS.  
"Died from overwork," would be the verdict of a jury were a coroner's inquest to be held upon the late Senator Preston B. Plumb, of Kansas," said Senator Manderson, of Nebraska, this afternoon. Senator Manderson continued: "I might add that the jury would likely say further that Senator Plumb was killed by his constituents, who pelted him with every turn with letters. He used to get from 150 to 200 letters a day. They asked for pensions and the settlement of all sorts of claims, and they came

from homesteaders and persons who had been raided by Indians, and who wanted appointments and everything else under the sun. Imagine a man taking care of such a quantity of correspondence. It is almost physically impossible. It is necessary for a senator to do something more with letters than simply sit down and write an answer. He must, in a majority of the cases, write other letters to carry out the wishes of the correspondents, and in one-quarter of the instances he must visit departments and the white house and introduce bills in Congress and upon them make reports. Senator Plumb had as much work as six men could have done and preserve their lives."

TOO MUCH FOR A STRONG MAN.

There has been a great deal of comment like the above made to-day upon Senator Plumb's death. Physically and mentally Plumb was almost a giant. He stood over six feet in height, was raw boned and muscular and weighed probably 220 pounds. He was rugged and robust and had good digestion and was a sound sleeper up to a few years ago when the terrible mental strain began to wear upon him. His committee clerk and private secretary, Mr. B. E. Fleniken, is a little taller and more fleshy than was Senator Plumb. To-day Mr. Fleniken, in speaking of the great amount of work done by the dead statesman, observed that he himself was almost completely worn out. Both men have done so much in the way of letter writing and running through departments through the past six or eight years that they were together brought down to the grave from overwork.

Their examples illustrate how completely mental work can wreck a physical giant, for it is improbable that two stronger men were ever coupled together in Washington to do mental labor. Mr. Fleniken says that Senator Plumb often dictated 150 letters in a single morning and averaged over 100 letters, and after this work was completed spent two or three hours in the departments, then went to the capitol and worked in committees or spoke on the floor of the senate chamber until dark when he returned to his lodging house and continued pouring over and dictating letters.

NOT AN EASY LIFE.

Often the senator was so affected with vertigo after a hard day's work that he could scarcely walk, and last week was warned that unless he gave up all of his work and take a rest he would be stricken with paralysis or apoplexy. Both fatal afflictions struck him within an hour before he died. The physician in Philadelphia who diagnosed the case told him that he had lived upon his nerves that the blood cells of his brain were almost worn out, and he would die of apoplexy. The warning came too late; it came within forty-eight hours of his death.

The sudden death of Senator Plumb has again called attention to the fact that more men die suddenly in Washington than any two cities of its size in the United States and the physicians say it comes from overwork and severe mental and nervous excitement. It seems, after all, that the life of the politician or office holder is not an easy one.

A QUEER PROCEEDING.

It Would Have Been Ridiculous Under Other Circumstances.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 21.--The services to-day over the remains of the late Senator Plumb, which were conducted exclusively by Chaplain Butler, came to an end at 2:05, and then ensued what many people regarded as an extraordinary affair. Without any motion to adjourn or to take a recess, and without making any provision for the hiatus which afterwards became decidedly prominent, the senate simply collapsed--walked out--leaving its guests standing. For fully two minutes the President and his official family, the supreme court and the diplomatic corps, waited for directions as to the proper style and location of exit, but as none came the distinguished visitors departed in such a manner as individually seemed to him best. How the Senate was over to reassemble when there had been no provision made for its dispersion, or for anything else, was too much for any of the old-timers in the galleries.

At 3 o'clock the vice president returned to the senate chamber.

Senator Allison had just preceded him, and Senator Gibson, of Louisiana, was at his desk attending to some of his correspondence.

"The senate will be in order," said the vice president.

The two senators arose simultaneously. Senator Allison looked at Senator Gibson, and Senator Gibson gazed at Senator Allison.

"I move that the senate adjourn," said Mr. Allison, just as the pause was becoming painful.

"The senator from Iowa moves that the senate do now adjourn," said the vice president. "All in favor will say aye."

Nobody said a word. Words would have made the situation more ridiculous than it was. So the vice president declared the senate adjourned until 12 o'clock to-morrow.

The vice president went home to his committee room and Senator Gibson went on with his writing.

A NEFARIOUS TRAFFIC

Unearthed by Secretary Rusk's Officers. Diseased Horses Butchered and Sold for Corned Beef.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 21.--The department of agriculture makes the following announcement: "The inspectors of the bureau of animal industry on Long Island have unearthed an abattoir at Newton creek, which they found to be devoted entirely to the slaughter of broken down crippled horses. Many of these horses were diseased and some of them affected with glanders. The inspectors thoroughly investigated the destination of the carcasses. It was found that most of the meat was corned and put up for export as family beef. The secretary of agriculture was at once communicated with, and he wired the inspectors at the port of shipment to stop such exports, if possible, and to immediately notify local boards of health."

"The dealer having learned of this course changed his label and undertook to ship the stuff abroad as horse meat, under the impression that he could thus evade the bureau inspector. Secretary Rusk, however, did not propose to permit the intent of the law to be thus balked, and he is advised to-day that Dr. Robinson, the chief inspector at

New York, and Mr. W. Judson Smith, eastern agent of the bureau, seized the entire lot of 75 carcasses and turned it over to the offal dock, this action being necessary to prevent the shipment of the meat on the steamer "Lepanto," which sailed for Antwerp to-day.

"The information on record in the business of animal industry shows that this nefarious industry has been carried on for some time in a semi-secret fashion, but being diligently watched for some time by the inspectors, they satisfied Secretary Rusk that many horses in various stages of disease were slaughtered and put up for the purpose indicated, and he at once determined that he would use all the power at his command to put a stop once and for all to the abominable traffic."

WAS A FALSE REPORT.

That Cablegram from Minister Egan--Secretary Tracy's Views on the Situation.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.--It is stated that there is no truth in the report that the cipher dispatch recently received by the state department from Minister Egan showed the legation in Santiago to be in immediate danger from a Chilean mob.

The cablegram was received December 17. It related to the refugees who are sheltered in the legation, but there was not apprehension of personal violence.

The refugees will not be delivered to the Chilean authorities unless their safety is assured. There have been the instructions from the state department to Minister Egan from the beginning, and there will be no change of policy.

A New York dispatch says: Secretary Tracy was a guest at the Gilsey House yesterday. When asked about the report from Chile that a mob had gathered around the residence of Mr. Egan and threatened the American minister with violence, Mr. Tracy said he could not believe that it was true. "If a dispatch of that character," he added, "had been received at Washington, I would have been notified of it. As I have heard nothing of the kind I must think that it is a mistake."

"Do you think the Chilean difficulty will be settled satisfactorily very soon?"

"Yes, I believe so," said Mr. Tracy. "Some of the newspapers seem anxious to have this country go to war with Chile. They have even taken the trouble to map out a plan of campaign for us to follow, but I do not anticipate a war with Chile. The Yorktown is the only man-of-war in Chilean waters at present. The Boston, however, is on her way there, and should reach Valparaiso this week."

Secretary Tracy said that there were twenty-two new ships in the course of construction in the navy, including cruisers and battle ships, and they would all be completed by 1894 if Congress continues the appropriations necessary for the work. The navy department, he said, asked for \$12,000,000 for ships this year, as against \$17,000,000 appropriated last year. He thought the Democratic house would grant the amount asked for, as it was absolutely necessary to finish up the work begun, as otherwise the government would lose the benefit of a great deal of money that had already been paid. "It is a plain business proposition," Mr. Tracy added, "and I think we can convince even Mr. Holman of the wisdom of continuing the appropriations for the navy."

SPEAKER CRISP ILL.

And Attends the Plumb Funeral Against His Physicians Advice.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 21.--Speaker Crisp came up to the capitol to-day to attend the funeral ceremonies over the body of the late Senator Plumb, but it was against the advice of his physician, who urged him to stay in doors. The speaker's health is not improving, but he continues diligently at work on the committees. He is suffering from a heavy cold and the grip, aggravated by the fatigue of his canvass and work on the committees of the house.

WARMESTATE'S CASE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 21.--Collector Warmestate, of Pittsburgh, had an interview with the commissioner of internal revenue to-day in regard to the charges against him. It is understood that a change in this office has been determined upon, but it is not known whether action will be taken before the recess of Congress.

PLUMB'S SUCCESSOR.

A Long List of Candidates--Governor Humphrey May Take It Himself.

TORONTO, KAN., Dec. 21.--The list of probable successors to the late Senator Plumb is increasing rapidly. The candidates most prominently mentioned are: Chief Justice Albert H. Horton, ex-Congressman E. N. Morrill, ex-Congressman S. R. Peters, George B. Peck, general solicitor of the Santa Fe railroad, ex-Governor Thomas A. Osborne, Benjamin Simpson and George T. Anthony.

Justice Horton, who has been more prominently mentioned than any other politician, stated this morning that under no circumstances would he accept the position if he were tendered him.

A personal enmity between Governor Humphrey and ex-Senator Ingalls, it is believed, places Mr. Ingalls out of the race. There is now some talk of Governor Humphrey resigning and making Lieutenant Platt governor, who could appoint Mr. Humphrey senator. Neither Mr. Humphrey nor Mr. Platt would consent to be interviewed concerning the rumor. Governor Humphrey said he would not even consider the situation at all until after the obsequies and interment, and intimated that any candidate who showed indecent haste in pressing his claims would lose all chance of appointment.

THREE PITTSBURGH SPORTS.

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 21.--Joseph Mason and James McHugh, the principals in the projected prize fight on the steamer Mayflower, which was raided by the police last night, were held for court on the charge of prize fighting. McHugh claims Cleveland as his residence. The twenty-five "sports" corralled by the police in the raid were each fined \$5 and costs.

FOUR BANKS SUSPENDED.

SAUNTON, VA., Dec. 21.--Private banks at Waynesboro, Gordonsville, Warrenton and New Market, Va., all suspend to-day. Shirley & Rosenberg were owners of the Waynesboro and New Market banks, and were associated with C. E. Myers at Gordonsville and Spillman at Warrenton. It is believed depositors will be paid in full.

## THE WORLD'S FAIR

Interests Got a Big "Send-off" at Delmonico's.

MANY NOTABLES ARE PRESENT

To Impress New York With the Necessity of Contributing--Chancellor Depew Makes a Characteristic Speech--He Presides as Chief Host of the Occasion--Other Interesting Addresses by World's Fair Officers.

New York, Dec. 21.--Delmonico's big banquet hall has had no more distinguished or representative gathering within its walls this season than that which assembled to-night to participate in the dinner given by the New York state commissioners of the World's Columbian Exhibition, Dr. Chauncey M. Depew, John Boyd Thacher, of Albany, and Orton W. Allen, of Auburn. Dr. Depew, as chief host, was on hand at an early hour, and as the notables of the east and west arrived he was ready with a hearty handshake and a "glad to see you" that proved his fitness to play the part of entertainer quite as successfully as post prandial speaker.

President T. W. Palmer, of the commission, and Gen. George P. Davis, of Chicago, the director general, held an informal reception in the "red room" previous to going into the banquet hall, and shook hands and chatted with Major Moses P. Handy, Col. Elliott F. Shepard, Hon. J. Sloat Fassett, Gen. Wm. H. Seward, Col. Dan Lamont, Perry Belmont, Hon. Thomas L. James, Hon. Thomas M. Waller, George William Curtis, ex-Senator Warner Miller, Frank Thompson, George M. Pullman, Morris K. Jessup, James C. Fazio, George J. Gould and many others equally prominent in the commercial, professional, literary and political circles of the country. Among those expected, who sent regrets, were ex-President Cleveland, Vice President Morton, Mayor Grant, Senator Daniel, of Virginia, and others.

The chime clock on the stairway told the hour of 10 before the good things of the banquet had been discussed and the company were ready to listen to the speeches. Dr. Depew arose to speak while the clock was striking and was welcomed by a generous outburst of applause.

MR. DEPEW'S SPEECH.

Mr. Depew said: "Our Columbian exposition comes at a most opportune time. The unprecedented crop which our fields have produced this year and the equally unprecedented demand for our food products abroad will give us for twelve months an exhilarating period of prosperity. Farm mortgages will be paid off, new enterprises will be started, old railroads will be extended and new ones will be constructed; values will rise in market price, everybody will be richer and in accord with the temper and spirit of our people; credit will be strained to the utmost to realize the largest returns from these phenomenal commercial opportunities. In the ordinary course of financial experience, over-trading and over-confidence, with probably different relations, another year between the farm and the markets of the world would be followed by a corresponding collapse. But this great industrial exhibition at Chicago will take up the frayed threads of opportunity, too lavishly employed, and weave them into new cables to draw the car of American progress."

"The vast movement of people over railways, the stimulus given to business at cities, railway centers, the hundreds of millions of dollars brought into active use which would otherwise be unemployed, will save us as a nation from dangers which threaten, and crystallize into permanency the thousands of enterprises which otherwise would fail from lack of confidence or capital. The expense of this national enterprise should not be wholly born by the locality where congress has placed it. The nation should do its part to second the efforts of the citizens of Chicago to make this World's Fair exhibition surpass in every respect any ever yet held in any country."

NEW YORK WILL BE THERE.

"In the presence of this representative body, speaking for them and through them for the people of the commonwealth, I can say to the country east and west and north and south, New York will be at the Columbian Exhibition and she will be there in the full grandeur of her strength and development."

Senator Palmer said in part:

"The charge has been made that partisan politics has had to do with the management of the exposition. To me the charge seems to be without the slightest foundation. The President of the commission is a Republican, the vice-chairman of the executive committee is a Democrat and the director general a Republican. They were elected by acclamation, and a man must be devoid of all sensibilities who would not feel, under the circumstances, that he was committed thereby to observe the strictest neutrality."

Mr. W. T. Baker reviewed the history of the organization of the fair and said he was happy to see that almost every trace of bitterness over the loss of the fair to New York has disappeared, and that with no fears to beat away, no strifes to heal, the past is unvisited for and the future sure.

WHAT IT WILL COST.

The project was going ahead steadily with the co-operation in all needed ways of all the people of the nation. Mr. Baker recounted the details of the vast undertaking by Chicago citizens, and said that the estimated cost of the completed structure, including landscape, stationary, fountains, facilities, police and fire stations and all that may be necessary for the comfort and convenience of visitors, will be \$15,117,500, exclusive of the cost of administration, which is estimated at \$2,770,000 up to the opening of the exposition May 1, 1893.

Director General Davis said: "What is the intent of the World's Fair? What lesson is it to inculcate? What influence is it to exert upon the world and upon our nation? As a general answer it may be said that the World's Colum-

bian Exposition is intended to express our gratitude to all nations of the earth that have in any way promoted our prosperity and made our national life possible."

"The exposition is to be American sunshine and soil, American skill and genius, American scholarship and thought against all the world and the world will be the prouder and all the better if we gain the victory."

BARNABY-GRAVES TRIAL.

Newspaper Reporters Testify to Interviews with the Doctor.

DENVER, Col., Dec. 21.--Charles Lincoln, Providence correspondent of the Boston Herald, was called to the stand. He had an interview with Dr. Graves on the night the latter arrived from Denver on April 27 last. The doctor soon after met him and asked about the bogus telegram sent to the doctor's wife by Reporter Kirby. He also asked about the bogus message sent to his wife by the Providence reporters and then he told the witness he had been appointed to look after her property after being collected three times. He knew much about her, but for the sake of her daughter he had kept quiet, but he did not think he could keep quiet longer. Mrs. Barnaby, he said, had many lovers and that he spoke of her alleged intimacy with Bennett. The latter said very much and Mrs. Bennett raised a row about her action with her husband. It was all bosh that he had drawn up a will for her, but he admitted that he was a beneficiary under her will.

An autopsy had been held on her body in Denver and it had been shown that she died of poison. Witness had had a second interview with the doctor early on the following morning. Mr. Tracy, of the Boston Globe, was with him on this occasion. They arrived at the doctor's house at 7:35 a. m. The doctor said when he met Mrs. Barnaby she was not in good physical condition. He gave her much attention, for which he secured extra compensation. Mr. Tracy and the witness asked the doctor a question. The latter continued he and Mrs. Graves were guests of Mrs. Barnaby the previous summer at Blue Mountain lake at Mrs. Barnaby's expense. After he arrived he found Mrs. Barnaby and Mr. Bennett in their house. The indications were that they had not been doing what was right. He thought Mrs. Barnaby was a

Owing to her intimacy with other men she had been blackmailed.

Mr. Lincoln continued his testimony of the interview which he had with Mr. Graves. Dr. Graves told Mr. Lincoln that he was in Newton, Mass., when he heard of Mrs. Barnaby's death and considered it was his duty to go to Denver and take charge of the valuables and remains of Mrs. Barnaby.

In this interview Dr. Graves told Mr. Lincoln that Mrs. Barnaby had died from a shock and that there was no doubt but that she had been murdered.

Mrs. J. H. Conrad, daughter of Mrs. Barnaby, next testified. She told how she met Dr. Graves on the evening she left Denver for the east with her mother's remains. The doctor appeared very nervous and dazed when talking to her. She had received a letter from Dr. Graves, in which he apologized for the indiscretions he had said about Mrs. Barnaby in the interview, which correspondence Lincoln had with him. Mrs. Conrad said she had never requested Dr. Graves to look after her mother's interests.

GRASPING LAWYERS

Get a Severe Rebuke from Judge Gresham at Chicago.

CHICAGO, Dec. 21.--Judge Gresham took occasion during the hearing of a lawsuit before him yesterday to give a severe lecture to a certain class of lawyers who, without solicitation, push their services upon people. The case was the suit of William McDowell against the Chicago & Northwestern railroad for \$20,000 damages. McDowell was injured by the fall of a part of an overhanging bank of earth on the company's property at Waukegan last April. Subsequently McDowell was hurt in another accident and went to the hospital. Attorney Charles W. Monroe heard of the last accident and visited McDowell at the hospital to learn if there was any basis for a damage suit. Monroe then learned of McDowell's injuries while working for the railroad, and he took the case and brought suit. All this was brought out by Judge Gresham himself after he had questioned Monroe. "I don't say you were guilty of shooting your services on this man uninvited," said the court, addressing Monroe, "but it looks bad, sir, very bad. If railroad trains run over people or injure them they should be held accountable for proper damages, but I don't like the way lawyers of a certain class have of rushing off to people as soon as they are injured and forcing their legal services on them. And the public does not like it either. Lawyers that do this sort of thing ought to be disbarred, and I ever get one of them before me I will disbar him."

McDonald Oil Field.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Dec. 21.--The M. McGregor No. 1, of the Forest Oil company, which has been trying to get in for some time, at last found the pay in the fifth sand and will make a fair well. This evening it was making about twenty-five barrels an hour. The well is located on the northwest side of the farm and is a much better oil maker than was expected. The oil was found at fifteen feet in the sand.

Wallace No. 3, of the Oakdale Oil Company, was reported as in the sand to-night and dry. Bell No. 6, of Guley, Jennings & Co., was also reported dry in the fifth sand. McMichael No. 2, of the Fisher Oil Company, and Shirley No. 1, in the fifth to-night and showing for a well.

The McClelland No. 1 is due to-morrow morning and No. 11, Shaffer, now in the fourth sand, should get the fifth this evening. Gamble No. 4, of the Woodland Oil Company, southwest of the M. McGregor of the Forest Oil Company about 160 rods, is in the fifth sand to-day and a well is expected.

The production is estimated at 48,000 barrels and field stocks 100,000 barrels, a decline of 2,500 barrels.

No Truth in It.

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 21.--Senator Colquitt, of Georgia, announces in an interview in the Constitution that there is not a word of truth in the report that he contemplates resigning his seat in the United States senate.

## TRIPLE LYNCHING.

J. M. Smith, Floyd Gregory and Moses Henderson Shot

BY A MOB AT DEWITT, ARKANSAS.

Sequel to a Divorce Suit--Smith Had Employed a Negro to Murder His Wife--The Latter Confessed and Public Indignation Culminated in a Tragedy Yesterday Morning. Members of the Mob Unknown.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Dec. 21.--A special to the Gazette from Dewitt, Ark., says: This morning at 2 o'clock a body of masked men entered the jail at this place and shot to death J. M. Smith, Floyd Gregory and Moses Henderson, who were confined therein.

The crime for which these men paid the penalty with their lives originated in a divorce proceeding by Mrs. Mary J. Smith against her husband, J. M. Smith, one of the unfortunate victims of this morning's tragedy. The suit was fought vigorously by both parties, but Mrs. Smith was granted a divorce and given a decree for one-third of the husband's property.

On the night of the ninth instant, the negro, Moses Henderson, went to the house of Mrs. Smith and shot her with a load of buckshot, shooting off the fingers and thumb of her right hand, the load then passing through her shoulder into the wall of the dwelling. The negro was recognized and captured, and made a confession in which he stated that he was to receive from Smith the sum of \$175 in money, eighty acres of land, four head of cattle and a horse for committing the crime.

Smith and his son-in-law, Gregory, were arrested and a preliminary trial was had before Esquire Joseph Scudder, and the bonds of Smith and the negro were placed at \$30,000 each, and that of Gregory, who, with Smith, piloted the negro to the house of Mrs. Smith, where the shooting was done, at \$1,000, in default of which they were sent to jail. It was reported that Smith and Gregory would give bond to-day and be released. This report, it is thought, caused the killing this morning.

The mob was composed of fifteen or twenty men, and was very quiet and orderly. Some twelve or fifteen shots were fired into the prisoners, all of whom were instantly killed. The mob left no clue to their identity, and it is hardly possible that their names will ever be known. There is no excitement over the matter here in town, and business is going on as if nothing unusual had happened.

A STRANGE DIVORCE CASE.

In Which It Appears That There Was Some Crookedness--Mrs. Cuthbertson Evidently the Victim of a Conspiracy.

SPRINGFIELD, S. D., Dec. 21.--A decree for divorce was to-day granted Florence Cuthbertson from Sidney F. Cuthbertson, a real estate dealer of Chicago. The case is in some respects a most remarkable one. In 1886 the plaintiff was married to William Douglas, a broker of Chicago, and the two lived happily until about a year ago, when Douglas found in his wife's writing desk a number of letters written by Cuthbertson. Douglas hired Lawyer W. C. Adams, and the two called Mrs. Douglas into Adams' office. Mrs. Douglas admitted the letters, but she had not been intimate with Cuthbertson. Adams said it was all right and Mrs. Douglas went home. Two days later she was called before Judge Horton, and in fifteen minutes a divorce was granted Douglas. Cuthbertson testified to criminal intimacy between himself and the woman. The plaintiff says no papers had been served upon her and she did not know what had been done until the decree was granted.

Judge Horton told Cuthbertson that he must marry Mrs. Douglas within twenty-four hours or go to the penitentiary, but Mrs. Douglas was told by her husband's lawyer that she must go to jail for five years. The woman begged and pleaded and agreed to leave Chicago forever if she could be spared the marriage. Adams and Douglas insisted on the marriage accordingly occurred at 3 o'clock the next morning at Racine, Wis. The plaintiff has never lived with Cuthbertson as his wife, though she occupied the same house with him for four months. The plaintiff is about twenty-three years of age and one of the most beautiful members of the colony. She has left for Chicago.

THE NEW ENGLAND SOCIETY

Celebrates the 271st Anniversary of the Landing of the Pilgrims.

New York, Dec. 21.--The New England Society of Brooklyn gave its annual dinner to-night in the assembly rooms of the Academy of Music in commemoration of the twelfth anniversary and the 271st anniversary of the landing of the pilgrims. The rooms were appropriately decorated for the occasion. Covers were laid for 271 guests.

The Hon. Calvin E. Pratt, president of the society, presided. At the guests' table were Hon. David A. Joady, Hon. Willard Bartlett, Hon. Roswell G. Horr, General Horace Porter, Hon. Benjamin D. Sullivan, Rev. Charles H. Hall.

At the conclusion of the address, President Pratt made a brief address, after which the following toasts: "The President of the United States," "In Memory of General Sherman," were drunk in silence. Just at this moment ex-President Grover Cleveland entered the banquet room and was greeted with a storm of applause. On being introduced, Mr. Cleveland made a brief speech.

The others present were General Horace Porter, Hon. Roswell G. Horr and Rev. Charles Hall.

Weather Forecast for To-day.

For West Virginia, rain warmer southerly winds, followed by cooler weather Wednesday. For Western Pennsylvania and Ohio, increasing clouds and rain during the afternoon and evening; warm cold winds during Tuesday; much colder west winds on Wednesday.

TEMPERATURE MONDAY.

As furnished by C. SCHNEPP, druggist, Opera House corner:

7 a. m. 31. 2 p. m. 39. 5 p. m. 41. 9 p. m. 31. 10 p. m. 21. Weather--Fair.